

the extent an arrangement allows the taxpayer to satisfy all or a portion of the indebtedness with the installment obligation."

(c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall apply to sales or other dispositions occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 810. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN VACCINES AGAINST STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE TO LIST OF TAXABLE VACCINES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4132(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining taxable vaccine) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(L) Any conjugate vaccine against streptococcus pneumoniae."

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—

(1) **SALES.**—The amendment made by this section shall apply to vaccine sales beginning on the day after the date on which the Centers for Disease Control makes a final recommendation for routine administration to children of any conjugate vaccine against streptococcus pneumoniae.

(2) **DELIVERIES.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), in the case of sales on or before the date described in such paragraph for which delivery is made after such date, the delivery date shall be considered the sale date.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 901. MEDICARE COMPETITIVE PRICING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

(a) **FINDING.**—The Senate finds that implementing competitive pricing in the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act is an important goal.

(b) **PROHIBITION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT IN CERTAIN AREAS.**—Notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 4011 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33), the Secretary of Health and Human Services may not implement the Medicare Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project (operated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to such section) in Kansas City, Missouri or Kansas City, Kansas, or in any area in Arizona.

(c) **MORATORIUM ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT IN ANY AREA UNTIL JANUARY 1, 2001.**—Notwithstanding any provision of section 4011 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33), the Secretary of Health and Human Services may not implement the Medicare Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project in any area before January 1, 2001.

(d) **STUDY AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—

(1) **STUDY.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in conjunction with the Competitive Pricing Advisory Committee, shall conduct a study on the different approaches of implementing the Medicare Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project on a voluntary basis.

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than June 30, 2000, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to Congress which shall contain a detailed description of the study conducted under paragraph (1), together with the recommendations of the Secretary and the Competitive Pricing Advisory Committee regarding the implementation of the Medicare Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project.

Mr. DOMENICI addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico, under a previous order, is recognized for up to 10 minutes.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwith-

standing the adjournment of the Senate, the committees have until 3 p.m. today in order to file committee-reported legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 19, 1999

Mr. DOMENICI. This is on behalf of the leader, and it is already concurred in by the minority leader.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 12 noon on Monday, July 19. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that the Senate then stand in a period of morning business until 1 p.m. with Senators speaking for up to 5 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator VOINOVICH, 15 minutes; Senator BAUCUS, 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. DOMENICI. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 12 noon and immediately begin a period of morning business until 1 p.m. Following morning business, the Senate will begin debate on a motion to proceed to the intelligence authorization bill. As a reminder, a cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the intelligence authorization bill was filed on Friday. That vote has been scheduled to take place at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday. The leader has announced there will be no votes during Monday's session of the Senate. Therefore, the first vote on next week will take place at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DOMENICI. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of Senators DORGAN and KENNEDY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DOMENICI. I thank the Chair, and I thank the minority for concurring.

THE NON-SOCIAL SECURITY SURPLUS

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I will take a little time to speak about the surplus that we have over and above Social Security, which we call the non-Social Security surplus. That is the amount by which the taxpayers of this country have paid more into the U.S.

Treasury than we need to run Government.

I choose now to speak to a proposal that I made with the introduction of a tax bill yesterday. I introduced it and had it printed and reported to the appropriate committee because I thought that even though I am not on the Finance Committee, that some of my ideas and thoughts might be relevant. I wanted the Senate to have the benefit of what I thought should be a good way to fix the Tax Code while we are reducing taxes.

Let me address this matter in a text that I have prepared and worked very hard on, including the bill that was introduced. I thank my staff for the diligent work and the Joint Committee on Taxation for their willingness to help us with evaluations of how much these various proposals will cost.

T.S. Eliot wrote, "April is the Cruellest Month." Millions of Americans agree, especially around April 15. The Congress is going to pass a tax bill to make April a little kinder. I say it is time to share the surplus. Since without tax relief it takes the average worker until May 11 to earn enough money to pay his or her taxes, our tax bill also lets people start working for their families' benefit earlier in the year.

American families are currently saddled with an unprecedented tax burden. Total Federal tax collections are at a post-World War II high of 20.7 percent of the gross domestic product. Individual income tax collections alone are 10 percent of the gross domestic product and are projected to stay there. We have never experienced a government based on that level of income taxation, speaking of the income tax component of our total American government tax table.

The 1990s are truly a decade when government taxed the total population of America at a very excessive rate. The President will have a choice to spend on government programs or resist the urge to splurge and instead return the overpayment to its rightful owners in the form of a tax cut or tax relief. It is estimated the average American household will pay nearly \$7,000 more in taxes than the government needs to operate the non-Social Security portion of the government over the next decade. The tax-writing committees of Congress are working right now to fashion a 10-year tax cut, phasing it in, that will total around \$778 billion over the next 10 years. In the Senate it seems that they are working on that exact number because that is what the budget resolution we adopted said they should do. The House seems to be moving in a direction of a little larger tax cut over the decade, but we are talking now about \$770 billion to \$800 billion plus.

The ideas that are encapsulated in the bill I introduced take into account that the economy is booming. Personal income tax, as measured against adjusted gross income, is up 8.25 percent